THE NEW POLICE BILL.

Interesting Correspondence Between J. W. Gerard, Esq., and Mayor Wood.

LETER FROM J. W. GERARD TO MAYOR WOOD.

New York, April 4, 1855.

DEAR SIR—I returned to the city last evening from Albany, where I had gone for the double purpose of attending the Court of appeals, and of presenting to the Legislature the remonstratuce, signed (as I am informed) by upwards of eleven thousand voters of New York, citizens of all parties, aga nat any change in the Police law of 1863.

legislature the remonstrance, signed (as I am informed) by upwards of eleven thousand voters of New York, citizens of all parties, aga nat any change in the Police law of 1863.

Yesterday, a new bill to reorganize the police of our city was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Crosby, incorporated into a bill to amend our charter, which gave rise to a very animated, exciting and arrimonious debate, in which your salministration of the government of the city, and of the police in particular, were fully criticised by Mr. Crosby and Mr. Dicaineon, (two Senators of the Seward section of the whig party.) who, in their anxious desire to protect the interest of the citizens of the city of New Yura, (not antrusted to their charge.) with to fasten upon us a new police system, without the consent or anowledge, much less the approbation, of any one of the four honorable Senators who represent our city.

It was atated by these gentlemen, that in offering this new Police bill they carried out your views and wishes, as expressed by you in your communications to the Common Council of the lat and I lith of January; in deposing (as this bill does.) the Recorder and City Judge as Commissioners with you, and by substituting in their place three private citizens, who, tuey admitted, from scope of the bill, would necessarily be political partisans, and would be expressly elected as such by the two dominant parties of the day. At the same time that the two Senators who advocated the bill professed to carry out your views and wishes, as your supporters in your efforts to execute the laws by the ado of the police, they made broad charges against your political nearty, in the discharge of your duties as Mayor, and as the bead of the police, impugning your motives, and broadly averting where they got their knowledge from they did not say) that you wanted the care of that department to aid the democratic parly.

Now, are, as I have generally been the opponent of the professed in character and respectability, especially by originally urging

ism.
I also ask of you (if you reply to this letter) whether may make such use of your answers as I think proper, making it known to the public through the press or therwise. I am, very respectfully, most truly yours, JAMES W. GERARD.

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MAYOR WOOD TO MR. GERARD.

MAYOR'S CPPICE, New YORK, April 5, 1856.

Drag Sirs—Your esteemed tayer of the 4th inst. is received. I cannot conceive that anything in my messages to the Common Council, which have been referred to, can be construed into an approval of either of the propositions made at albany, this winter, to amend the present law relating to the police of this city. It is true that is both the inaugural and recommendatory messages, allusion is made to the present police system, as can well be that the defects lay in the restriction of the powers of the Mayor, as head of the Police Department, and not that he held too much power, as is the theory of the proposition now before the Sanate. In the first of these documents this position is plainly asserted, when I say, "though estensibly head of the Police Department, he is not so practically, in the essential elements of authority, that of controlling the retention or removal of his own subordinates. The Chief of Police holds his place independent of the Mayor, that officer having been appointed during 'good behavior,' by the late Mayor and Board of Commissioners, under the law of 1883, which they construed to give that authority. He caunot, solut, appoint or remove the humblest sucordinate in the service, nor make the rules and regulations for its governors. Of these requisities of power, so necessary to make an efficient police corps, he is by law derived. Discipline can only be obtained and maintained by the firm hand of unrestricted power; besides it is wrong in principle, to make any public officer responsible for the conduct of the police, and hence should govern it—that two commission ers who can out vote him and control the appointment and reacovals should not be placed beyond his individual power to remove."

Here is a complaint of the want of power of the Mayor over the department—that he should not divide it with oth

of January 11, 1855:—
This department of the city government is placed more iterestly under the personal supervision of the Mayor than there; and in assuming its direction, with the restricted ower as to appointment and removal, which, after all, continue to the control of th

bility and concern.

And again still carrying out the idea that there should be but one head and but one power of appointment and removal, and that the two Judges, who now form part of the Board of Commissioners should be taken away and leave all to the Mayor, the following passage occurs:—

I am confident the judiciary is not the proper authority for determining police matters, nor are its members qualified, either by habits of life or train of reflection; to make good commissioners. The bench and the service would each be benefited by a separation. My collesgues on the present Police Board fully concern in these opinions.

The whole theory of my views of executive government of every character, so far as this city is concerned, is one head. I am satisfied no good government can exist in a

The whole theory of my views of executive government of every character, so far as this city is concerned, is one head. I am satisfied no good government can exist in a city like this containing so many thousands of the turbulent, the vicious, and the indelent, without a chief officer with necessary power to see to the faithful execution of the laws, for the protection of life, therety, and the pursuit of happiness. No inconsiderable portion of our population think that republicanism consists in the absence of law and government.

The bill now before the Senste proposes to create three commissioners, who with the Mayor ex officio, are to form a board, who are to possess all the powers now held by the present board. The commissioners are to be elected by the people for the exclusive purpose of making and unmaking policemen. Now, though opposed to dividing the power of the Mayor over the folice, with any other officers, still if the principle is to be tolerated, better that high judicial officers who are elected as judges, and whose duties as commissioners are incident to their duties upon the bench should be mis associates, than men who will be chosen for the purpose under the primary election system now in vogue. Great is the difference between Police Commissioners made by the tools of party recking from the stews of sin and iniquity which at present have so much influence over party machinery. How far the lives and property and the order and decency of the people of this city will be protected under a board emanating from a securce of this character there can be no difficulty in divining. The Senats proposition is to leasen my power over the police, whereas I have asked for its increase. My mersage cannot be construed into any other position. In over used any other language. Instead of giving to the Mayor that strength which a full exercise of this city should possess, and without which there cannot be the becausery vigor and independence, it is proposed by this bill to have away power, to decentralize it, ins

the Mayor afterwards. Not only is the election of Police Commissioners as such exclusively for this duty objectionable, but the mode of the election under this bill is yet more so.

It provides that after the expiration of the terms of those named in the act, there are to be abosen two at very election, by taking the two candidates who receive the highest number of votes, in the same manner as the Governors of the Almis House are selected. The alleged ground for this mode is, to secure a believe of partisse interests in the Board, because as it is said each party will be sure to elect a man, and hence parties will be divided. Now, even admitting that such would be its effect—which it will not, as there are at least four political parties in this city, and of course to do this, it would be necessary to elect four commissioner—yet the theory of the mode is wrong, inasmuch as it secures the election of a Commissioner who has been rejected by the people. The second highest would be really and in fact discarded as unfit to be entrusted with the important and delicate duties devolving upon the office. It is proposed to take this repudiated candidate and give him a seat at a Bard with as full powers as the Mayor himself, and, in fact, to control the action of the Board itself, over the Mayor, even against his efforts to protect the city—it may be from the very interests this commissioner represents.

Suppose the gamblers, bottery men and houses of prostitution combine to elect Polica Commissioners; who can say that, if not successful in electing both, they would not at least secure the second highest, and on requently force upon us an agent to secure the protection of their peculiar interests. Another myless serious objection is the naming of executive officers in a bill by the Legislature. This is a clear entrodchment upon the executive by the legislature branch. The government of this State is esparated into the judical, legislative and executive tyrany. In our own State, the legislative and executive tyrany. In our

safeguard which in former times could procure protection, and to bold has become this inscoration, that three stores, and to bold has become this fusionation, that three Supreme Court. Indeed, the other departments of government have sunk into a mere inferior condition, from which appeal is had to the Legislature, always with success, if the usual appliances are employed. The people must watch these encreachments. It is not only this city, but every other section of the State, removed far from the capital that is subjected to this wrong. If the city of New York, withis four hours of Albany, and in hourly founds, how is it with the agricultural and manufacturing interests in the interior, which, is some cases, are removed far from the danger, and without means to be continually informed of its approach? This bill names persons to ce executive duty. If this can be, why no abolish our courts and name commissioners as boards of referes to act instead. Why not, is short, give up all to the nonless of the legislature, and permit them to constitution, are placed independent of the law-making power, as the law making power is of them? By reference to my message, you will see this seri more fully expect.

These and other reasons which time will not permit a reference to, will prevent my giving support to this Sante propression. I am against it all is length and bradth, and though concurring in some of the providual to the series of the series

Superior Court.

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT COMPANY.

APRIL 5 .- Doniel B. Allen m. Charles Morgan, President of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, and others.—This case (which had been postponed in order to give the plaintiff an opportunity of producing affida-vits in rebuttal of those read by the defendants) was resumed to day. Mr. Upton, one of the counsel for the plaintiff, commenced by reading the affidavit of the plaintiff, Daniel B. Allen. This affidavit stated substantially that deponent was one of the original grantees of the government of Nicaragua to the "American, Ailantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company," and Vice President of the same; that when the question of the connection of the said company with the Ocean Navigation Company was brought before the directors of the former, by means of a contract with Mr. Vanderbilt for the establishment of a line of steamers between New York and San Francisco, by which the company designed to pay said Vanderbilt one fith of its receipts, deponent denounced any such contract as a fraud on the stockholders; that deponent's opinion was overruled, and that in consequence he resigned his office, that affer his resignation he continued to hold stock, and in December, 1853, owned 2,500 shares; that deponent was called on by Franklin Osgood, who stated that Vanderbilt had employed him to sell the ships to the Accessory Transit Company, that said Osgood asked plaintiff for his assistance in this negotiation, and he was prevailed upen by him and Vanderbilt to give it; that negotiations were commenced, and deponent attact at the outset to White that the company, by its charter, was without the power of holding steamships for navigating the Atlantic and Pacific, and he would do nothing unless the charter was enlarged; that White answered he would procure its enlargement, and deponent and White finsily drew up an agreement for the sale of the ships; at this time there was a bitter hostility between Vanderbilt and White; deponent denounced the scheme as soon as he found that White did not succeed in obtaining the enlargement of the charter; at this time White transferred to deponent 1,000 shares, one third of the amount to which he was entitled; that in May, 1853, deponent went to Europe previous to which he was advised that he did not, forfeit his rights to maintain an action for the stock he held in the Transit Company, that on his return the action was bought; that it is false he instituted this proceeding for the purpose of transching in the stock of the company, the plaintiff, mercover, stated that the affidavit of White, Vanderbilt, between the subject of the company, and that interest was known to Mr of the same; that when the question of the connection was brought before the directors of the former, b

Allen: White's language was, 'I am the Nicaragua Transit Company,' Vanderbilt declared that he would rather sink his ships at the dock than that White should make money, the plaintiff was not a party to the nego-tiations; he protested from the first against the proposed lesse of the stock.

sue of the stock.

After the reading of the depositions, the argument in the case was postponed until saturday morning next.

Mr. J. G. BENNETT.—
At the election in this town on Tuesday, "Sam" made a clean away, not a man on the ticket has a majority least han 204, and from that to 251. There were only two tickets run: the fusion and the Know Nothing. Brookhavan, Suffolk Co., N. Y., 200 American majority-clean ticket.

BOUNTY LAND APPLICATIONS—The unprecedent-edly large number of three thousand four bundred ap-plicants, under the bounty land set of March 3, 1895, were received at the Fennion Office in Washington, on the 4th inst. Total number of applications under the act, up to present time, forty thousand three hundred.

SECRET BALLOT.—An act to restore the voting

American Geographical Society. H OF THE POST OFFICE AND POSTAL COMMUNI-CATIONS OF THE UNION.

This association held its weekly meeting last evening. Post Office and postal communication. After referring to the antiquity of the post, and giving some interesting for the antiquity of the post, and giving some interesting facts regarding the post in ancient times, Mr. Miles passed to the consideration of the United States Post Office. He said:—It will strike many as not only an important and interesting fact, but as quite an inexpli-cable one, that from the first organization of our national government to the present time, our correspon-dence and postal intercourse—the uses of the Post Office -have increased from nine to sixty times as fast as either the population, the government income and expenditure, the exports, or any other branch of national affairs. Our population between 1790 and 1850 increased seven fold, our exports twelve fold, and postal correspondence four hundred and forty fold. The actual per centage of increase of our letter communication by mail from 1790 to 1850, was \$43,965. The figures that show most clearly

bunded and forty fold. The actual per centage of increase of our letter communication by mail from 1790 to 1850, was \$43,965. The figures that show most clearly the far greater activity and larger incease of our postal intercourse beyond the increase of population. wealth, and national income and expenditure, are these: During each ten years since 1790, the average increase of the population of the country has been 34 per cent, the expense or government is per cent, the Post Office revenue 120 per cent, and the number of letters sent by mail 140 per cent. This is the everage in the population has increased in sixty years seven fold, letter correspondence by mail has increased 401 (610, or sixty three times as isst as our population. In the year 1790 there were sent by mail, the United States, about 560,000 letters, and during the year 1865 over 100,000,000. After all these graiffying evidences of the increased value and use of our postal system, how will you be prepared for the lact that during the last four years (since 1850), the inhabitants of Great Britain wrote and sent by mail 200,000,000 after all these graiffying evidences of the increased value and use of our postal system, how will you be prepared for the lact that during the last four years (since 1850), the inhabitants of Great Britain wrote and sent by mail 200,000,000 americations of our government—more than sixty-five years ago? Is this a good comparison between our government and that of Great Britain—between our government and that of Great Britain write and send by mail four letters where our peopletion, where the benefits of education are extended to all, and the population of the Britain Isles, where at least one-half of all that marry cannot sign their mark? According to the official postal statistics of 1851, 1852 and 1853, the population of Great Britain write on the marriage register, but are obliged to make their mark? According to the official postal statistics of the number of letters and through the mail since the year last of the sa

wages, are as follows:	
Number. Sala: Letter carriers	
Total carriers and receivers	dor
lie, more than one half of the postage on such letter clear profit to the Post Office Department. The foll- ing statement gives the number and salaries of all	ow.

drop letters. Besides the vast convenience lie, more than one haif of the postage on suc clear profit to the Post Office. Repartment, ing statement gives the number and salaries letter carriers of Great Britain.	h letters is The follow-
Number.	Salaries.
Letter carriers in cities and towns 4,395	\$804,515

Total in the United Kingdom 8,721 \$1,405,935

Total in the United Kingdom......8,721 \$1,405,935

Here we see that the profits on the drop letters alone
pay mere than six-sevenths of the salaries of the 8,721
letter carriers of the United Kingdom.

The following table gives the population, the receipts
from postages, the entire local expenses—pay of postmasters, clerks, letter carriers and receivers, and contingent expenses—al, except expenses of transportation
—in the several places mentioned, in the year 1854, the
last column showing the percentage of expenses, or pro-

	Places.	Population.	Receipts.	Exp's. P	ret.
911	I ondon	2,362,236	\$6,109,651	\$1,078,290	13
t	Liverpool	375,955	482,725	70,145	14
63	Manchester	316,213	383,985	63,825	14
	Birmingham	232,841	192,768	36,820	11
	Bristol	137,328	148,763	30,790	20
	Freston	72,136	38,766		2
	Leices ter	60,584	36,496		2
	Limerick	55,448	37,357	8,405	2
i	Total, the 8 cities.	3,610,741	\$7,425,711	\$1,303,520	1
,	Rest of the K'dom.	24, 222, 760	5,748,012		35
1	Entire Kingdom		13,159,723		2
	New York	515,547	619,143	130,175	2
2	Philadelphia		201,891		2/
	Baltimore	169,034	136,581	35,023	2
10	Boston	136,881	194,943	54,779	21
	New Orleans	116,375	96,309	34,031	30
	Cincippati	115,436	85,423	27,121	35
21	St. Louis		45,682	21,220	44
	San Francisco		93,737	65,865	41
1	F-4-1 41 - 0 - 114-				-

San Francisco.... 34,776 93,737 65,863 41

Total the Scities. 1,505,974 \$1,473,659 \$408,468 28

Restof the U.S... 21,685,902 4,781,927 2,500,948 64

The entire U.S... 23,191,876 6,225,589 2,909,816 48

We see, by the above figures, that eight of the large cities of Great Britain containing only 15 per cent of the population, contribute 36 per cent, or more than one-half, of the entire postal income of the kingdom, while the receipts in these cities amount to 56 per cent, the expenses are only 39 per cent of the entire local postal expenditures. The eight American cities contain six per cent of the population of the country, and contribute 23 per cent to the postal income; while the expenses are but 13 per cent of the local post office expenditures.

The following table gives a different arrangement and different dates. The population is the same, according to the census of 1850; the receipts of the American offices according to the efficial report of 1851, the number of letters according to the report of 1852, and the receipts and letters in the offices of Green Britain according to the report of 1852 and the receipts and letters in the offices of Green Britain according to the report of 1852, and the receipts and letters are will differ very little in consequence of the difference of dates. The last two columns give the sum of money paid and the number of letters written by each thousand persons in the average of the population:—

Number Rec'pts Letter

the profession to the			of	per	per
	pulation.	Receipts.	Letters.	1,000.	1,000
London	2,360,256	\$5,641.414	97,218,537	1.194	41,199 37,778
Manchester	316,213	306,049	11 219,604	1,158	37,375
Freston	72,136	175,085 31,646	5,745,700 1,082,621	754	24,660
Leicester.	60,584	33,856	1,097,160	564	14,342
Limerick	58,448	33,001	1,064,890	634	20,092
Total 7 cities.	3,478,413	86,204,848	132,173.957	\$1,997	36,029
All the king m. 2	7,888,501	12,812,040	410,817,489	462	14,760
except London 3	5,461,265	7,230,636	313,599,152	284	12,312
New York	515,546	\$501,831	12,357,118	\$1,032	23 948
Philadelphia	136,891	126,757	4,750,395 4,485,245	1.200	14,001
Baltimore	109,054	99,671	1,732,743	550	32,739
New Orleans	116,375	117,887	1,835,708	1,015	16,825
Total Seities. 1		\$1,173,155	25,171,209	\$880	19,600
Rest of U. S 2	,913,974	3,892,874	79,619,315	178	3,22
Total U. S 2	3,191,876	5,016,039	95,790,524	216	4,131
Mr. Miles the	n argue	d in favor	of a uni	form r	nte of
postage an sim	plifying	labor, a	nd gave t	he fol	lowing
The entire ex		n			1000
was \$7,003,399	This	was mad	an Post O	moe in	1853,
teme -			o ab or :	OM 101	lowing
Conveyance of				\$2.8	68,685
Surveyors (or s	pecial a	gents)	********	1	55,695
Colonial postal					87,875
Expense of the		order office	*********		63,626
Letter carriers General Post O		and and the			05,925
General Lost O	mee and	miscerren	eous		72,574
Total general	mail ex	penses		16 4	64.289
Compensation t	o postma	stern, aub	postmaste	T#	
and clerks, er	pense of	stationer	y, rent, fu		

lights, &c. 8646 246
Expense of the London City Post Office. 402,430
London letter receivers. 91,455

The expenses of the United States Post Office in 1863 mounted to \$7,982,756, consisting of the following items:—
Mail transportation. 84,006,308
General miscellaneous expenses. 703,700
 Compensation to postmasters
 \$1,821,474

 Salaries of clerks
 509,820

 Stationery
 41,454

Personal Intelligence. Hon Ralph H. Metcalf, Governor elect of New Hampchire, is seriously ill at his residence in Newpoet.

ARRIVALS.

At the Irving House.—Hon David Tod, Ohio; Col. E. C.
Clark, Albany, N. Y. Dr. Goding, Boston; Hon. S. Wright,
18d , Dr. Fullerton, Australia; himon P. Rigby, Nasson, N.
P. Hon. S. G. Harris, Penn. Rev. Dr. Porter, Portland;
B. F. Löngley, St. Louis, Mo. Col. D. A. Watsen, Rochester, N. Y. R. Hunter, St. Johns, N. B.; Friend Saunders,
Polisdelphia.

Prom New Orleans, in bark Reindess John Dickson, Hen-all, NY : Hamilton Jackson, Syracuse.

Ex-Consul Sanders to the Democracy on Secretary Marcy. New York, April 5, 1855.

Marcy, the Aberdeen of the Pierce administration. rumor from Washington says, with plausible earnest has determined to let the country "drift into a war" with Spain. His policy is indolence without prudence leading inevitably to extended hostilities, only pro-crastinating the crisis to the advantage of the enemy, with the loss to curselves of everything valuable in the contest. According to the rumor, war steamers are ordered to the Gulf, to cruise for and capture the insolent Spaniards that have fired upon our flag and over-hauled our mail steamers. It cannot be deuled to Marcy

that his plan is as certain an old fogy way of "drifting into a war" of the most extravagant and magnificent proportions as could have been devised by that prince of fogies, Lord Aberdeen himself.

But we are a commercial and eminently a practical people, and in vindicating the honor of our flag, we should not stupidly pass the moment for taking the only securities possible to cover the expenses of the contest and save the great national interests at hazard. The immigrace of the present crisis, makes it vides dif-

noise proceeding on the part of the silly anake—and Mr. Marcy.

It was to have been hoped that Mr. Marcy would act upon the general wish of the democracy of the nation, and retire from his pince in the Cabinet, where his correspondence on the Spanish and other questions painfully shows that whatever his abilities might have been, he had too little vigor left to undertake the severe study recessary to the understanding of our immense and complicated foreign affairs. But as his patriotism never was of a character to lead him to give up office, he might have avoided criticism, if he had not touched again with his awkward and timid hand the great in ternational and home question of Cuba. What ought not to be done is exactly what he will do. The most energetic, and what would in the end be the most energetic, and what would in the end be the most economic and pacific policy, will never enter his head. What ought to be done it is idle to discuss, so long as Marcy may be there.

GEO. N. SANDERS.

Board of Aldermen.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., President, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Commissioner of Repairs and Sup-

COMMUNICATIONS PROON THE COMMISSIONER OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

The report of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies conveying an account of the expenses and receipts of his office for three months, ending 1st April, 1855, by which it appears that the total amount of bills paid applicable to the Building Stock Fund' between the 1st of Janury, 1855, and 1st of April, 1855, was \$21,170.

It appears by the report that the amount expended in January was. \$47,328 31 in February. 28,012 03 in March 29,886 30 Expenses peid for removing the ruins of the New City Hall. 6,007 25

The Communication was ordered on file. The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, in answer to a resolution of the Board asking by what authority he had advertised for sale the property of the late New City Hall, in two separate notices, stated that the offer of the property for sale was predicated upon the general law governing the department, which he thought clearly implies the power.

The following resolution was offered by the Alderman of the Righth ward:—

Recolved, That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be, and he is hereby, directed to stay all proceedings in relation to disposing of the old materials taken from the ruins of the New City Hall, until further directed by the Common Council. Adopted.

CLEANING THE STREETS BY MACHINES.

The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in answer to a resolution of this Board inquiring by what authority a contract has been made with the proprietors of the afteret-cleaning machines, and what amount they are to receive for the performance of the labor, report that as soon as the contractors retused or neglected to perform the work pursuant to their contracts, he notified the Board of Councilmen of the Fact, and immediately proceeded to clean, and endeavoted to keep clean, the street cleaning machines, under the sanction of she Mayor, to make a trial in the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth wards, which was subject to be cancelled in the event of n non fullishment of the contractors at the following

and Sixth wards.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps
be, and he is hereby, directed to keep the streets of the
First, Second, Fourth and Sixth wards properly cleaned,
at the expense of the contractors, and that he is hereby
directed to do so by the employment of persons who are
residents and citizens of New York.

Referred to Committee on Cleaning Streets, by a vote
of 11 to 7.

THE CREATEL PLACE WARDS.

of 11 to 7.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE MARKET.

The remonstrance of the Board of Councilmen against a bill organizing certain parties in o an association for the purpose of converting the Crystal Palace into a market, for their exclusive benefit and monopoly, was

the purpose of converting the Crystal Palace into a market, for their exclusive benefit and monopoly, was concurred in.

MRCHLANDOUR.

Several petitions for the remission of taxes were received and referred. Complaints were received from the Chrief Engineer of the fire department against various companies, and were referred. A petition of several property holders, asking for the name of Chatham strate to be changed to East Hondway, was referred to the Committee on Birects. A memorial of the trustees of the Five Points House of Industry for a sewer in Anthony street, was referred to the committee. The report of the Committee on Markets, in favor of concurring to allow the sheds around Chiaton Market to be used by the country people bringing produce there. Concurred in. Of same, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to rebuild Tompking Market. Concurred in. The report of the Finance Committee of this Board in favor of concurring to donate \$200 to the Scelety for the Relief of Poor Widows with small children.

Adjourned to Monday next.

Coroners' Inquestag

Killed By Falling Down Stains.—Coroner Wilhelm
held an inquest yesterday, at the New York Hospital,
upon the body of Alica Muldron, a woman about twentyix years of age, who came to her death by a fracture of the skull, accidentally received by failing down stairs, at From the evidence adjuced it appeared that the deconated had been to the above place on a visit to some friends, of bers, and being in an intoxicated state, accidentally missed her footing on the stairway, and was precipitated to the floor beneath, fracturing her skull in the fall. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered by the jury. Deceased was a native of Ireland.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest yesterday, at 121 East Eleventh street, upon the of Daniel Eagan, who died the previous day from severe of Daniel Eagan, who died the previous day from severe injuries received by falling down stairs while in an intrinsic condition. The jury rendered the following verdict—"That the deceased came to his death by fracture of the base of the skull, accidentally received by failing down stairs at the house No. 121 East Elevensh street, on the 4th day of April, 1855—he being intoxicated at the time." Deceased was about 45 years of age, and was a native of Ireland.

Another Burshop Figure Acquirect.—Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest yesterday at No. 13 First street, upon the body of a young lady named Mark B. Schaffer and

held an inquest yesterday at No. 13 First atreet, upon the body of a young lady named Mary B. Schaffer, aged 20 years, who came to her death from severe injuries received on the 21st uit, by the upsetting of a lighted burning field lamp upon her person. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that the deceased, on the evening inquestion, was sitting sewing beside a table on which a lighted burning field lamp was placed, and that while engaged in this occupation, some of the children who were playing in the room accidentally upset the lamp, which breaking, the burning fluid was thrown all over the head and shoulders of the accused, producing frightful jouries, from the effects of which she lingered until Wednesday, when she expired in great arony. The jury rendered a verificit accordingly. Becaused was a native of this city, and was endeared to a large circle of friends and relatives.

Our New Orleans Correspo New Onizam, March 28, 1866.

Try it Again—The Chief About—The New Trade—Mys tery—Quitman at Home Our Gulf Pled-Vengance.
The city election for Recorder of the First distret, and

The city election for Recorder of the First district, and for Aldermen and assistant Aldermen of the city of New Orleans, took place on Menday last, and resulted in the triumph of the Knew Nothings really, but reformers octanishly. The election was remarkably quiet, pasceable, and orderly—no rows, no fights, so killing. The inspecters were all reformers, and conducted the election to suit themselves. Fully 3,000 democrats declined voting, and 1,000 were rejected, having been, in confrovention of law, required to produce their naturalization papers which, for the principle involved, and that only, they refused to do. The vote stood for reformers, 5,765, for the democratic candidates, 3,959. The usual whig vote is 5,760, and the usual democratic over 7,000. The vicannounced by a salute of 150 guns yesterday at noon;

tory and Sam's departure for Virginia, were to have been announced by a salute of 160 guns yesterday at asses; but Captain Soria, of the Artiliery, was unfortunately herribly mutilated by a premature explosion ere the twelfth gun had added its voice to the clamor. Becatt of an arm, an eye, and a portion of his face, he is now lingering between life and death, enlisting universal syngathy.

There will be another struggle, and doubtless, a full show of bands, in November next, when the general State election occurs. Both pactics are sanguine of success then; but also for bright hopes and ambitious views, only one faction can triumph.

The reformers say the late election was all right—an honor to the country. The democrats prosounce it highly concentrated essence of compound villany. A small force of filtbusters, becoming obstreperous and too loquacious as well as indiscreetly insbriate, were disbanded here some few days ago by the great chief; but on threatening, loud and deep, to peach, an impenetrable veil of mystery wasdrawn over the whole affair. The new line of steamers in the Mobile and Galveston trade, were to have saile I has Thursday—then changed the day to Saturday, now it is understood they will leave next Friday.

What is toing in and among the army of jinvaders, is kept a pro found secret. All seem fully impressed with the importance or the magic word mom.

Quitman went to his home, Monmouth, t'other day, and has not yet returned. There is no talk, no excitement, about the expedition. Matters more national are engrossing the public mind. The El Dérado steamship outrage No. 2, fires the people at large. The United States fleet in the Gulf is expected to lift the avenging arm at an early day. The public eye should no longer sheep, the public heart should no longer be insensible—national or otherwise, vengeance is at hand, and Spain must and will be hambled.

Police Intelligence.
THE RESULT OF A NIGHT'S DEFAUGE.

Edward Cantilly appeared at the Tombs yesterday, before Justice Connolly, charged with having a-aculted Edward McCarthy with a dangerous weapon. From the statement made by the defendant, it appears that both these men, who are shownakers, working in the same shop together, at 57 Cherry street, on the night of the 4th inst., sallied out from their place of business on a regular bender; that having tasted the bad qualities of very indifferent languaged in the Fourth word, they became somewhat elated but this happy state of affairs was doomed to a reaction, which fell heavily upon Castilly, for, as he allege, McGarthy in a fit of passion took cocasion to bring him to the earth somewhere (he could not say exactly where) in the Fourth ward, and when in that unpleasant situation, administered to him a severe beating, putting one of his optics in mourning. Some parties interfering at this juncture, it was decided to postpone the finale until the next afternoon, when McCarthy, it is alleged, entered the workship where Castilly was engaged in mending shoes, and recommenced hostilities. A second fight these sunsed, when McCarthy cried out that he was stabbed, which exclamation was clearly substantiated by a little stream of blood flowing frem his thigh, being made apparent to alt. Cantilly says that, exasperated by the rough usage of McCarthy, he was obliged to use the knife upon his assailant. The magistrate committed Cantilly for the assault upon McCarthy, whose wound is a mere scratch. The prisoner bore excellent traces of hard treatment at the hands of some one.

The Mayor's Crimes.

A MAN BITTEN BY A DOG.

Mr. Morris O'Connor, residing at 44 Greenwich street, entered a complaint yesterday at the Mayor's office, against Mr. Philip Schaffer, a baker, living in the same house, whom he charged with keeping a savage dog. It appears that he was attacked when he went into the yard by the animal, which caught him by the throat, and mangled it in a horrible manner. He also bit him very severely on different parts of the face, and would probably have smoceeded in killing him, had it not been for a servant girl, who came to his assistance. The dog was attacked to a chain, but it was so long as to render it unsafe for any person to enter the yard. The owner was notified to kill the animal, but he seemed rather reductant to do so, and said that his dog would not have attacked O'Connor had he not been provoked by him. He consented, however, to put him out of the way, but in what manner he proposed to do this he did not inform the Justice.

MARRIAGE BY A JUSTICE.

The ordinary routine of business at the Mayor's office yesterday was somewhat relisted by the celebration of a marriage ceremony. Justice Pearcy officiated in the place of the minister; and the names of the worthy couple are Joseph Glacel, of Poland, and Mrs. Bertha Goebel, of Germany.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Your reporter, in noticing my arrest on Sunday, has made several misstatements, which you will please correct—let, that I was violating a dity ordinance, which is untrue, and my show case was not on the activate, but seven feet inside the limits of court ward. Respectfully yours.

N. W. LOCKWOOD.

Daguerrean artist, Eighth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street.

Williamsburg City News.

"EOB VEAL"—INTERESTING TO THE LOVERS OF INPART BEEF.

The following incident in relation to "Plated" or "Bob

Veal," will serve to show up one of the tricks resorted to for the purpose of palming off upon the public unwholesome food.

of the Fulten market," 284 Grand street, was tried yea-terday afternoon before Justice Perry, at the old City Hall in South Second etreet, on a charge of selling Plated Veal," the charge being preferred by Robert Runnels, Meat Inspector for the Eastern district.

At the appointed hour, accused not being present, the

At the appointed hour, accused not being present, the Court proceeded to take testimony.

George Pesinger sworn—I saw nine quarters of plated real hanging up in the branch of the Fulton Market, in Grand street, kept by Jenkins the boy said they were going to sell it; I mean by plated real, putting a piece of fat pork where the hidney ought to be, if the whole of these nine quarters of vest was tried out, after taking away the pork, enough fat could not be gotout to grease a jack knile; butchers call this "bob veal". Thave been a butcher for forty years, I consider this meat very unsholesome, it was very young, and had been starred, either here or while it was being brought here, there was not a particle of fat about it, and but very little meat og the bonce, and I consider what there was very unsholesome.

Jenkins nere came into Courtgand asked to have the case adjourned, as he was not aware that it was to be tried to day. He wished to prover the Washington market butcher, of whom he purchased the veal, to prove that it was good.

Counsellor of Brice, was willow to have the

market butcher, of whom he purchased the veal, to prove that it was good.

Counsellor of Brien was willing to have the case adjourned, providing ascused would allow him to change the charge to selling unwholesome meat," which would make the penalty much heavier.

Pessinger asked accused if he knew whether the meat in question was real or dog meat?

Jenkins did not know, but supposed it must be real, as he bought it for that.

Pessinger.—This comes from licensing men to sell meat that know nothing about it, the name is sufficient I can produce a woman in Williamsburg that socked steaks cut from the thigh of the pirate (jobs, who was hung, and people cat and pronounced them the faset they ever eat; being under the impression that it was the fiend of an animal.

Accused concluded not to have the case adjourned, wa occordingly fined \$10.

PASSENG COUNTREPART MONEY .- Yesterday, a man name ! Nicholas Cone, a resident of faratoga county, was an resident by fergeant Sterratt, of the Fifth district police, on a charge of pussing a \$5 counterfeit bill on famue Spencer, generalth, in Grand eitest. Accused gare bands to appear before Justice Boswell on Saturday for examination.

AN ACCOMMODATING LIGHTON DEALER.—The wife of Peter

Favage, residing in the Fourteepth ward, yesterday made a complaint to Captain Guisebard, of the Fifth district position, that I'hilly Mend, the keeper of a minerable low groupery in North Eighth street, is in the habit of sell-log run to ber inseband at all times of day and night, and that her husband, sometimes lays there all night, in a heastly state of intoxication. Complainant further says that what lead sells for brandy is not brandy but Suppay Lagon Senamo .- Five asparate charges have

SUNDAY LIQUON SELLING .- Five separate charges have been made against Edward Nevills, keeper of the Kings County Heid, for violating the city ordinance, by selling liquid to the selling liquid to the section of fence. The armed came up for trial before Justice Perry and the product of the county for the selling liquid to the liquid to t